

WHITRIDGE DEFIES SERVICE BOARD TO ENFORCE ITS ORDER

Receiver of Third Avenue Re-
fuses to Set Aside Money
to Take Up Bonds.

SAYS LAW BACKS HIM.

Spends \$100,000 a Year Fight-
ing "Senseless Attacks"
of the Board.

In a letter that strikes with defiance, Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue lines, this afternoon refused to obey the order of the Public Service Commission directing the company to provide a sinking fund for its bonds and a depreciation account for its property. The communication will create a sensation in Wall street, where for four days the securities of the Third Avenue Company have been hammered down as a result of the Commission's order.

"I give you notice now that I will not tolerate any interference by you outside of the law," runs the challenge, which characterizes the acts of the Commission with reference to the road as "senseless attacks."

"Will you ask the courts to set aside the order?" Mr. Whitridge was asked at the office at No. 50 Wall street.

"No; why should I go to any such expense and trouble? I am not going to obey the order, and if the commission wants to it can go to court and try to force me."

The commission on Feb. 3 issued an order requiring the Third Avenue Railway Company, which is recently reorganized, to set aside \$100,000 a year from the gross earnings to retire its bonds, and 25 percent of the gross operating revenue for meeting depreciation and renewals.

BEARS BEGIN POUNDING STOCK IN WALL STREET.

Instantly the stock of the company went tumbling on the Exchange, and came a running bear fight on the issue.

The official communication refusing to obey the order was sent late today to Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission. In this notice Mr. Whitridge says, after reciting the order:

"This order, I beg to inform you, is without warrant of law, is apparently based upon a misstatement of fact, and a misconception of the evidence before you in respect to the company and other things, is illegal both in form and substance and will not be obeyed by this company."

Conference with the company's attorneys is suggested if the Commission determines to bring suit, and it is stated that if the Commission sees fit to proceed under order, it will be subjected to renewed humiliation.

Following this the receiver sent a letter to the members of the commission that literally takes off the official hide.

In the note to the members Mr. Whitridge calls the opinion of the Public Service Commission "an animated dissent from a recent opinion of the Court of Appeals in respect to the Third Avenue reorganization and reorganizing company's views, which have been rejected by the highest court in the State."

COULD SAVE \$100,000 A YEAR IF BOARD BEHAVED.

Then he says that statute does not require the creation of any sort of sinking fund and adds this warm paragraph:

"Yet, I should be willing to urge our directors to try and meet your desires, provided we could get some assurance from you that the senseless attacks which you have made upon this corporation should cease, so that the amount of about \$100,000 a year which we have spent in litigation instituted by you, could be devoted to the creation of an amortization fund. I suggest to you that in view of the fact that all such litigation has thus far proved entirely fruitless—I say entirely because you yourselves do not seem to have learned anything from it—it is a wrong thing to subject this company to the payment of a sum equal to the interest upon two or three million dollars a year. That is equivalent to the most iniquitous stock watering."

Mr. Whitridge explains that his company when reorganized will have \$200,000 of cash, half of which is to be allotted to the repairs of tracks, \$50,000 for paying and adjusting grades in the Bronx and \$100,000 of which is not set apart for any particular purpose. He denies that there can be any set rule for depreciation or for maintenance, and then he says:

"While I shall always welcome any advice from you or anybody else, which is founded upon anything which exists, I give you notice that I will not tolerate interference by you outside of the law. At least not until such time as your native suggestion to the Legislature that the right of appeal from your decisions should be abolished, has been adopted and affirmed as constitutional."

The Public Service Commission will probably make a mistake, but will make the mistake of the kind which the corporation fights of the year.

LAWYERS' CLUB FINDS HOME.

Will Occupy Two Floors and Roof of No. 115 Broadway.

The Lawyers' Club, which was burned out by the Equitable fire, will establish new quarters on the two upper floors and roof of No. 115 Broadway. Plans for remodeling the floors have not yet been made, but it is the purpose of the committee in charge to have the dining-room on the top floor and the kitchen on the roof.

The club will attempt to replace the library of 25,000 volumes which was lost in the fire. It is feared some of the volumes which were destroyed cannot be replaced. The old library represented a growth of twenty-five years.

THE GIRL ON THE FIRING LINE

Living Quarters of the Members of the Army of Women Workers—Second of a Series of Articles by Nixola Greeley-Smith.



Ways in Which Those Who Get Less Than \$10 a Week Manage to Live and Dress So as to Be Neat in Appearance—Problem of Club Life and Co-operation Schemes.

Standards of Morality as Applied by Landladies Who Have Rooms to Rent Ascertained by a Tour in Search of Lodgings—Weekly Expenses Set Forth in Detail.



NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH income should go for rent. So a girl making \$5 and \$6 a week should not pay much more than \$1 weekly for her room. This is manifestly absurd in our city of heaven-kissing buildings and skyscraping rents.

New York, of course, has its quota of "homes" and hotels for working women where board and lodging may be obtained at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 a week. A girl paying the smaller sum is compelled to have a room-mate, a most undesirable condition which tends to add to the disorders of life. These hotels, "homes," etc., are seldom without restrictions as to hours, visitors, etc., and a self-respecting girl finds life there a humiliation.

Moreover, they are maintained as more or less spectacular philanthropies by certain wealthy individuals or groups of individuals, and very properly, the girl on the firing line doesn't like to be subsidized. She wants to feel that her hours, outside of her work, are her own. She does not wish to be indebted to any one but herself for her food and lodging.

One learns that these homes and hotels for working girls, notwithstanding their manifest disadvantages, are generally paid for by the State. So they offer no solution to the newly-enlisted girl worker.

WHAT IT COSTS A WORKING GIRL TO LIVE.

According to one estimate given to me by Mrs. Eva McDonald Valies, editor of The American Clubwoman, who conducted special investigations into the conditions of working girls for the Federation of Labor, a girl has to pay at least \$2.50 a week for a room in New York City. Here is her table of the necessary expenses of a working girl in New York:

Room	\$2.50
Board	2.50
Carriage	.50
Laundry	.50
Clothing	1.00
Incidental (health, teeth, amusements)	1.00
Total	\$8.00

"A girl who works as a stenographer or in a shop and has to look well all the time, must spend at least \$12 a year on her clothes," Mrs. Valies said. "A factory girl, whose working clothes need not be so nice, can get along on \$5 and be in that extent better off."

Mrs. Valies's friends of the Consumers' League of New York, which numbers many thousands of women among its members, and which strives unceasingly for better conditions for working girls, believes that with very careful management \$1 a week should support a girl

place—one the fact of two girls occupying one room; the other is presented best by conversation between the girl and the landlady.

"What kind of people have you in the house?"

"Nice quiet people—couples."

"Well, you wouldn't object to our having our friends come to see us, would you?"

"The landlady gave her a sudden, quick glance."

"I don't like too much noise in the house," she replied, "but I mind my own business. I've got four little children to support."

Perhaps this little dialogue does not reveal a real objection to the place. Of all forms of exclusiveness, moral exclusiveness is the hardest to obtain in a big city. The great hotels, the fashionable apartment houses don't succeed in maintaining it in New York City. Some of them don't try very hard. Many have a double standard of morals. One for winter when guests are plentiful, another for summer when guests are scarce. So, in respect to the dubious character of fellow lodgers, the girl with \$6 a week is no worse off than the girl with \$10.

When I mentioned to the Secretary

of the Consumers' League that with another girl I had found a room in New York for \$1 a week, she replied, "I think justly."

A self-respecting woman who is able to afford to have a room alone. A great many working girls do this together and reduce their rent in that way."

"But why is it not cheapest of all for three or four girls making \$4 a week to take a small apartment, furnish it and keep house together? That seems the best plan of reducing rent and living expenses."

"It is, if the girls can get money enough ahead to buy furniture. Few working girls, however, are able to save enough to do so."

WHAT THE GIRLS THEMSELVES HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT.

To get the viewpoint of the girls themselves I talked with several young employees of a large concern where the girls are paid salaries ranging from \$5 to \$10 a week. These girls were all well and prettily dressed. Here is the story of a girl now making \$7 but who earned \$6 last year.

"I pay my mother \$4 a week for board, which includes two sandwiches for lunch," she said. "I have 60 cents

left over. I don't bring her own lunch can get two sandwiches in the restaurant downstairs for 5 cents apiece. With \$4 board, 50 cents carfare, 10 cents for tea, I had \$1.30 a week left for clothes and other expenses. But after I go home I give two music lessons a week to children at 50 cents each, so I have an extra dollar. My total income now is \$5 a week. I can't save any money."

This girl was very pretty and very prettily dressed.

HOW ONE GIRL MAKES OUT ON \$9 A WEEK.

A very charming girl who makes \$9 a week explained her budget as follows:

"I pay my mother \$5 a week board, but I can get and have gotten board away from home for the same price. So you see I am just as self-supporting as if I lived away from home. My carfare is 50 cents. I pay 10 cents for tea with my lunch and I give 25 cents a week to the church. I put aside \$1 a week for my clothes. You can see for yourself that I am not badly dressed. I pay 20 cents a week for laundry. We do the small places at home. You see I have some money left at the end of the week, but it all goes for things at home—for instance, last week we needed new kitchen utensils. There's something nearly every week."

This girl explained to me in detail just how she manages to dress nicely on \$1 a week. But the "question of uniforms" is another story.

K. OF C. CHARITY BALL.

Mayor to Be the Principal Guest Among the Notables Invited.

The annual Charity Ball of the Knights of Columbus of this city will be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory tomorrow night. Mayor Gaynor will be the principal guest. Others who will attend are District Attorney Whitman, Justices Dowling, Delaney and Ford, Sheriff Harburger, County Clerk Schneider, Water Commissioner Thompson, Surrogate Cholan, Magistrate Herbert and Monsignor Wallace of St. Angela's Church. All fifty-two councils of this city will be represented. The proceeds are to be devoted to the maintenance of a hospital bed fund, free employment bureau and tuberculosis sanitarium. During the evening a concert will be given by Bayne's band.

Cardinal Farley's Cold Improves.

At the archiepiscopal residence in Madison avenue to-day it was said that His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, had entirely recovered from the severe cold which had kept him home for several days. He will be able to attend the funeral to-morrow of Mr. Richard Labor Burtwell at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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BRANDT CASE UP AT LONG CONFAB OF BIG LAWYERS

District Attorney Whitman, Judge Otto Roskoff and Attorneys James W. Osborne and Clarence J. Shearn were in conference for more than three hours today over the case of Foulke Engel Brandt, who is serving a thirty-year sentence in Dannemora Prison for burglary at the residence of Mortimer L. Schiff, his former employer.

The purpose of the conference was the discussion of legal means through which the case might be opened in spite of the fact that Brandt's plea for clemency and ordering the papers sealed. Attorneys Osborne and Shearn appeared as the prospective counsel for the imprisoned man, having been engaged for that service by a wealthy man interested in Brandt's case.

None of those who attended would talk about the conference, but it was learned the conference failed to bring the District Attorney any nearer the solution of the legal tangle in which Brandt's affairs are now wrapped.

Brandt having pleaded guilty, and five years having elapsed since his trial, the

law now forbids him to appeal for a new trial or for a re-opening of his case before a court. According to legal experts interested in the case Judge Roskoff has no jurisdiction to re-open the case.

A writ of habeas corpus is being considered as one of the open roads, and the other is to induce Gov. Day to rescind his recent decision against Brandt and let him have another hearing.

A Home Recipe For Removing Wrinkles

(From Woman's National Journal.)

Who will blame the modern woman for trying to look as young and attractive as she reasonably can? Why should she be placed at a disadvantage in numerous ways by wearing wrinkles, if she can avoid these hateful marks of advancing age?

Few women, however, know what to do to effectually rid themselves of wrinkles or sagging. None of the advertised preparations is satisfactory, and most of them are very expensive. But a very simple and harmless home remedy, which any woman can make, will work wonders where all the patent preparations fail.

Buy an ounce of powdered saccharin at any drug store. Dissolve the whole ounce in a half pint of witch hazel and use it as a wash lotion. The results are practically instantaneous. Marked improvement is noticed immediately after the very first trial. Wrinkles and sagging are corrected and the face feels so refreshed and smug-like.—Advt.

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Robes and Waist Patterns. The following are of special interest:

45 Inch Swiss Embroidery Flouncings,

with trimmings to match, very beautiful, at \$1.65,

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45 Inch Embroidered Linen Flouncings,

with Bandings to match, at \$2.25, 2.85, 3.25.

22 Inch Swiss Allovers and Embroideries,

a most attractive line, at 85c, 95c, \$1.10, 1.25, 1.50

1.75, 2.50, 3.25 and up.

French Handkerchief Embroidered

Waist Patterns, in a number of modish designs, at \$3.50, 4.00, 7.50, 8.50, 13.75, 14.75, 16.50,

and up.

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Batiste Robes (partly made), in a good variety

of novelty effects, at \$17.50, 19.75, 23.50, 28.50,

\$7.50 to \$55.00.

Embroidered Voile Robes, \$13.50, 16.75, 18.

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